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JULY, 1894.

BROKE ALL RECORDS IN

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

471,740

WORLD per day was the

average for July, 1894.

July, 1894 - - 471,740 per day

July, 1893 - - 393,833 per day

Gain in 1 year 77,907 per day

Readers of THE EVENING WORLD learning

it for the first time should send in their

address and have THE EVENING WORLD

sent to them regularly.

Tell the tariff news to the Maritans.

Be ready to vote boism out and rapid

transit in.

Not always will the Sugar Trust have

the last laugh.

As for the Sugar Trust, the people

will see it later.

It is some consolation to think that

the Senate bill did better than it knew.

Brooklyn should acknowledge, with

thanks, the receipt of this breathing

spell.

The station-house shelf will go, if

enough guilty police officials are laid

out.

What small criminals sugar sanders

must feel themselves beside the Sugar

Trust sanders.

Pantalons is not exactly like chills

and fever, but it is properly accompa-

nied by a shake-up.

Motions to adjourn are always in order

in Congress, but one of them would be

especially so at this juncture.

It doesn't need a microscope to reveal

the presence of the pantalons bacilli in

the fungus growth of boism.

It seems to be proven that the United

States makes the best big gun projectiles,

if not the best tariff bills, of any nation.

Mayor Gilroy may be not going

abroad to hunt for harmony. Probably

he thinks harmony seek the man.

This day opened with the great ques-

tion of whether Capt. Devery or his

thirteen symptoms should be placed on

trial.

Presumably the infernal machine re-

ceived by a Chicago Alderman was not

modified after the one that runs the

Windy City.

Instead of a political machine, New

York's police force should be a force

of reform. And with one responsible

engineer in charge.

For people who can't be touched by

the law (as Attorney-General Olney says)

the sugar magnates are very much in

touch with lawmakers.

When Mayor Gilroy gets back from

Europe the Lexow Committee will have

several days' accumulations of interest-

ing police revelations ready for his in-

spection.

It is now the case that the police

captains are invited to walk up to the

office and be settled with. An unpleas-

ant turning about of the little matter

of settling.

There are glimmerings of real munici-

pal house rule sense in the course of

the debate in the Constitutional Con-

vention to denounce Gorman, Brice

and Smith by name. There is every good

Democratic reason for not only showing

but indulging such a disposition.

McKinley thinks the new Tariff bill

must be an unpalatable dose for Mr.

Cleveland. Undoubtedly it is so. But, at

least, it will relieve the public palate

from a great deal of the "dark-brown

taste" following a protracted dose of

McKinleyism.

The campaign against the Riker's

Island garbage dump nuisance. It is

announced, will be kept up all winter.

The time to stop the campaign against

the garbage nuisance as a whole

when arrangements are completed to

burn the city refuse.

SETTLE WITH THE SUGAR TRUST.

The people of the Republic as a

whole and the followers of a true De-

mocracy in particular have an issue to

settle with the Sugar Trust. That mon-

strous combine, grown powerful and de-

flant almost beyond monopolistic pre-

cedent, has done mischief to the

people and the party. It is plotting

more mischief, and it can only be

thwarted by the most earnest, faithful

and united efforts of those whom it has

wronged and means yet to wrong.

The Sugar Trust began by robbing the

poor. It grew rich in the process. It

is growing richer all the time in the

same way. And full of confidence in

the power of the wealth it has wrong-

fully obtained, it has entered the halls

of National legislation and blocked the

avenues of law by which its justly in-

spired enemies proposed to proceed to

defeat its conspiracy.

The Trust has succeeded for the time

being, in keeping the people down, and

in placing the Democratic party in a

false and cruel position. But its own

arrogance will yet furnish the means by

which its subjugation will come. The

magnates have gone too far. Their day

of reckoning will surely arrive, and to

make it as early a day as possible

should be the aim and purpose of every

real Democrat and of all men who be-

lieve on this point as real Democrats do.

THE CRUSADE NOT BROKEN.

President Cleveland has written to

Chairman Wilson, sympathizing with

him over his defeat in the tariff fight,

but reminding him that no matter what

might be the temporary obstacles in the

way of progress, the Democratic party

must continue to stand by its principles

and must remain loyal to the cardinal

principles of its organization.

There is the right thing about this de-

claration, as there is about most of Mr.

Cleveland's utterances on the tariff issue.

It is not a time for giving up.

It is a time for resolving anew. In

the nature of the case, the campaign

any present making up afresh of the

situation. Affairs must be allowed to

quiet down and business be encouraged

in the revival which must follow—

which has already begun to follow the

ending of the weary struggle at Wash-

ington. But there is still the Democratic

goal to be reached, and there must be

fresh strength among those who

aspire to reach it. Tariff reform has

been delayed. The road to it has not

been hopelessly blocked.

PRACTICAL REFORM.

Some very plain talk was indulged in

at the Twenty-fourth street meeting

yesterday, and considerable light was

let in on the question of the degra-

dation of reputable neighborhoods. One

important feature of the situation as

revealed by the proceedings was the

helplessness of decent property-holders

who have no desire to draw an income

from vice, but who are practically co-

erced into doing it by their neighbors.

Another revelation, not novel, but

unimportant, was the depressing proof

that vice is very profitable, and that

law-breaking is both safe and remunera-

tive.

But the great underlying evil of the

whole situation, the one condition with-

out which none of the troubles would

exist in the neighborhood, is the want of

endurable alliance between the police

and vice, between the guardians of the

law and the law-breakers. In West

Twenty-fourth street, as in every other

locality in which the establishment of

disorderly houses has been opposed, the

police are utterly unable to see what

they are doing, and to what the

results are paid to do. And whenever an

attack is made on any of the strong-

holds of vice the first head which pops

up behind the breakfasts has a police

cap on it.

But, in spite of all the advantage

given to the traders in vice by these

circumstances, there is no question of

the final result in any case when the

friends of decency are determined. They

have only to push their case to win it,

and as for those who resist, they should

be made to pay the full penalty of their

offense.

THE RIGHT TO LIVE.

The testing of the great guns for our

army and navy is an important

function of our Government, and the

proving ground at Sandy Hook is proba-

bly a well-selected location for this

work. But it is also important that the

good citizens of New York who go

down to the sea in ships for purposes

of fishing or otherwise enjoying them-

selves should not be made living tar-

gets for the practice of the gunners.

The story that a shell fired from the

proving ground yesterday fell within a

few yards of the excursion steamer

James B. Schuyler should be made the

subject of an investigation, with a view

of preventing the possibility of a re-

currence of anything of the kind. It is

hard to tell what the officers of the

United States Army could be so reck-

less as to place a boatload of pleasure-

seekers in such deadly peril, but, on the

other hand, the statements of the offi-

cers of the Schuyler are positive and

emphatic, and they have no motive in

manufacturing a scare in order to in-

terfere with their interest in it.

It is certainly not to their interest to

conceal such a story. What is the use

of firing big shells out into the water

anyhow?

THE LAW OF GROWLERS.

In a recent case in this city

where complaint was made of violation

of the Sunday law on the part of a cer-

tain saloon-keeper, evidence was of-

fered that different persons had been

seen coming out of the saloon on Sun-

day carrying certain vessels popularly

known as "growlers," and that these

"growlers" were full of beer, the sale of

which is prohibited by law on Sunday.

The Court, impressed by the impor-

tance of the case, took the witnesses in

hand and asked if any of them could

swear that the "growlers" were not full

when taken to the saloon, or if any of

them could not, whereupon the saloon-

keeper was triumphantly discharged.

This case should be reported in the

"Leading Cases." Hitherto it has been

assumed that the growler always went

to the saloon empty. This has been ac-

cepted as something axiomatic. Like the

growth of a growler going into a saloon

with its quantum of beer, just as no one

ever heard of a river running up stream,

or of an apple falling upward. But in law,

general belief is not evidence, and in

saloon cases in New York the average